

grants with the necessary clothing or articles of furniture, or tools of their various trades, or implements of agriculture, &c.—the establishment and support of schools, and supplying with books those who cannot afford to buy them;—local improvements in the Colony, such as the encouragement of agriculture by premiums, model farms, &c. the opening of roads, the improvement of water courses, the establishment of mills and other machinery too expensive for individual emigrants, &c.—and occasionally the purchase of some meritorious individual now in slavery, upon whose freedom and removal to Africa may depend the freedom or removal of many others, &c. &c. The two hundred thousand dollars appropriated by the state, will suffice for the transportation and protection of all who may wish to remove, for many years; but those collateral purposes, some of which only are enumerated, will afford an inexhaustible field for the enlightened liberality of the friends of the cause throughout our country, and must indeed depend in a great measure upon their aid.

The Board propose to despatch at least two expeditions during this year—one in the present month, and the other in October. To accomplish this work, much assistance will be required, and the Board reiterate their calls upon their friends in this state and throughout the country, for prompt and efficient aid and co-operation.

Donations may be forwarded to "Robert Mickle, Esq. Treasurer of the Maryland State Colonization Society; Office, Md. State Col. Society, Baltimore." The Society is authorized to receive bequests of property, real or personal—and any made to it, by its corporate name, "The Maryland State Colonization Society," will be valid.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1835.

TO EDITORS OF PERIODICALS.

The committee on publications will send this Journal to the editors of all the religious, literary, political and miscellaneous periodicals in this state, with whose existence they are acquainted. They are instructed to take this course by the board of managers of the State Society; the board regarding it as highly important to ask for this cause, the co-operation of all who have it in their power to diffuse general information. It is evident that a correct knowledge of the real nature and merits of colonization on the Maryland plan, may be soon made familiar to the people of every county in our state, if extracts from this be copied by other papers and illustrated with editorial comments. As the doctrines to be advocated in this journal on colonization, are not of a cast to give just cause of dissatisfaction to any, the board do believe that all sensible men in Maryland, will be gratified with the principles and facts which will from time to time appear in its columns. We hope, therefore, for a wide circulation of those facts and principles, by our collaborators of the press;—and that we may know to whom philanthropy will be indebted for this valuable service, we respectfully request editors to forward to the Maryland Colonization Journal, such numbers of their papers as shall contain extracts from our columns, or original editorial remarks on colonization. We have obtained the following list of periodicals in Maryland, but are not sure that it includes all. If any be omitted we shall be thankful to be informed of their names, and places of publication.

A list of Papers published in this State.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.—American, Chronicle, Republican, Gazette, Patriot, Young Men's Paper, Saturday Morning Visitor, Methodist Protestant, Maryland Temperance Herald, Religious Magazine, Lutheran Observer, Southern Pioneer.

W.S.—HARFORD COUNTY.—Bel Air Citizen, Republican, Bel Air. FREDERICK CO.—Examiner, Times, Citizen, Herald, Frederick; Carrolltonian, Westminster. WASHINGTON CO.—Torchlight, Mail, Herald, Hagerstown; Banner, Williamsport. ALLEGANY CO.—Advocate, Civilian, Cumberland. ANNE ARUNDEL CO.—Maryland Republican, Gazette, Carrolltonian, Annapolis. PRINCE GEORGE'S CO.—Bulletin, Marlboro'. MONTGOMERY CO.—Maryland Journal, Rockville.

E. S.—Cecil Co.—Republican, Gazette, Elkton. KENT CO.—Bugle, Chestertown. QUEEN ANN'S CO.—Times, Centreville. CAROLINE CO.—Advocate, Denton. TALBOT CO.—Gazette, Eastern Shore Whig, Easton. DORCHESTER CO.—Borderer, Snow Hill; Chronicle, Cambridge.

THE MARYLAND PLAN.

The Maryland State Colonization Society has adopted the principle of *state action*, independent of the American Colonization Society. The system that it prefers, and hopes, one day, to see universal, gives to each slaveholding state the exclusive control of the subject of colonization within its own limits, repudiating, alike, the unsolicited interference of the general government, and of societies and individuals from other states, either slaveholding, or non-slaveholding. The latter, under this system, confine themselves, in like

manner, to their respective limits, and forming colonization aid societies within them, appropriate their funds to assist such institutions among the slaveholding states, as may apply therefor, and avow and prosecute the plan of colonization for purposes in accordance with the views entertained by the donors.

The advantages of this system are manifest. The greatest difficulty, heretofore experienced by the American Colonization Society, has been to conciliate the antagonist views of the two great divisions of its friends, the North and the South. The former required a clear and emphatic avowal, that the extirpation of slavery was the society's legitimate and immediate object,—an avowal, which could not be made, without at once estranging the whole body of southern friends, and destroying the society's influence, where it was most wanted, in the midst of the slaveholder and the slave. At first, and while the society was in its infancy, and its colony unknown, little inconvenience was found to arise from this state of things;—but when Liberia grew into importance, when political questions, more or less connected with slavery, were discussed with violence, the American Colonization Society became an object of suspicion—and its enemies, both at the North and South, found, in the speeches of its friends, grounds of charge against it, either as an abolition society, or else, one whose tendencies are all in favor of the slaveholder. Its annual meetings threatened to become theatres of political discussion, until its very existence might be made the pivot upon which the question of the union or disunion of the states might turn.

Under these circumstances the Maryland State Colonization Society adopted the system already indicated, as one, which, if it became universal, would free the slaveholding states from the dread of extraneous interference upon one of the most delicate questions involved in their political existence, and leave the non-slaveholding states the amplest field for benevolence, in aiding such of the slaveholding states as were desirous to get rid of slavery, and adopted the plan of colonization as a means of doing so. Even, if this plan were not the best, in the opinion of every one of the friends of colonization, still all would concede, that no advantages offered by any other could compensate for the mischief it might do, if liable to be used as a pretext for political agitation.

But the Maryland State Society believes its system to be the best that has yet been suggested, not only for the reasons of a political character just stated, but in reference to the scheme of colonization itself. The American Colonization Society has demonstrated the practicability of establishing colonies of coloured people, from the United States, on the coast of Africa; and in doing so, it is thought, has fulfilled the most important object of its existence. It now remains to be demonstrated that the slaveholding states can, by means of these colonies, become non-slaveholding states. While the friends of freedom are most deeply interested in this untried experiment, yet it must depend upon the slaveholding states, of their own accord, to make it. In several of the slaveholding states it is generally admitted that slavery is against their interests. These states are ready to make the experiment; Maryland has commenced it. If they are goaded, however, with the constant apprehension of fanatical interference in their domestic concerns, colonization, viewed as the pretext for this, will share the fate that abolition has long since experienced, and be viewed with disgust and bitter enmity. Establish, however, throughout the states, the system adopted by Maryland, of independent state action—let Maryland succeed in becoming a non-slaveholding state by means of colonization, and the influence, of her example, not weakened by the jealousy of extraneous interference and the high-toned pride of her southern neighbours, will become all powerful for good.

In obtaining success, the most powerful means is the concentration of effort. The true friends of colonization throughout the land, should therefore unite in assisting the Maryland State Society in accomplishing its end, and proving that by means of colonies on the coast of Africa, a slaveholding state may get rid of slavery. If colonization stood still even in all other quarters, and this great object could be accomplished, there would be no delay that would not be more than compensated by the illustration that would then be afforded of the benefit of the scheme. L.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society was held in the Light street Church, during the anniversary week, on Tuesday evening, the 5th instant. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, the attendance was not as large as had been anticipated, but still the house was pretty well filled. We were glad to see, so large a proportion of gentlemen who were very attentive, and appeared to be deeply interested by the proceedings. And well they might be, for certainly it was a most delightful meeting.

The chair was taken at 8 o'clock, by Nathaniel Williams, Esq. one of the vice-presidents. After a hymn sung by the choir, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge. Mr. Latrobe, the corresponding secretary, then read the address of the colonists to their colored brethren in Maryland, which will be found in one of our columns, and several extracts from the despatches recently received from the colony at Cape Palmas, which were listened to with deep interest. The following resolution was then offered by

A. W. Bradford Esq. of Harford county, who addressed the meeting in a powerful and masterly manner:—

Resolved, That the system of state action, adopted and pursued by the Maryland State Colonization Society, is not only admirably calculated to advance the best interests of the cause, but to obviate all difficulties growing out of the conflicting views and opinions entertained by different portions of the Union on the subject.

The speech of Mr. Bradford was argumentative and forcible, and at the same time uncommonly brilliant and eloquent. The matter, style and manner were all excellent, and elicited, we believe, universal applause. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Boardman of Philadelphia, who offered the following resolution and delivered a very able and eloquent address.

Resolved, That African Colonization presents to the Christian, the patriot, and philanthropist, the noblest incitements to exertion, in a cause which imparts civilization and the Gospel to one continent, with the freed, willing, and regenerated emigrants from another.

Mr B. exposed in a strong light the futility of the objections to colonization;—and demonstrated with great force and clearness the superiority of this to any other plan yet suggested, for improving the condition, and promoting the best interests of the coloured race. We regret that more were not present to listen to the powerful appeals addressed to the understanding and the heart in favor of this most important cause. We trust that some hearts were touched that evening, and some valuable friends won to the cause; and that an interest has been awakened that will soon be manifested by liberal contributions to the funds of the society. A.

That part of Dr. Hall's despatch dated Oct 15, 1834, which alludes to missionaries, renders it proper to publish a resolution passed by the managers of the State Society, April 29th, 1834, viz:—

Resolved, that this Board offer to the members of all religious denominations, every facility in their power to establish schools and enter upon the field of missionary labour, within the jurisdiction of Maryland in Liberia, so that colonization may be fully recognized, not only as the means of restoring the descendants of Africa to the only land where they can be really free, but as the most efficient agent of civilization and the gospel.

Besides recent despatches from Governor Hall of Cape Palmas, and an address from the Colonists there—communications from Rev. Mr. Wilson and Rev. Mr. Gould, were received via New York by the brig Bourne.

A short time before the departure of the Bourne for Cape Palmas, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, sailed thither, with his wife and several teachers. The brig Ann had taken out the frame of a house for the missionary establishment. Few men could be better qualified for his situation than Mr. Wilson. To profound piety he joins firmness of character and sound judgment and discretion, together with manners admirably calculated to win his way to the hearts of the rude people to whom he has devoted his existence. The teachers who accompanied him went out to superintend the schools, which the kings require to be established as part of the consideration for the purchase of the territory. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, have assumed this part of the duties of the Board of Managers, and in so doing have relieved the Board from considerable expense, and rendered their relations with the natives far less complicated. The Managers highly appreciate the kindness of the American Board, in this respect, and have already tendered to them the thanks of the society.

CAPE PALMAS, JAN. 27, 1835.

MY DEAR SIR,—I write to fulfil my promise—I have neither time nor strength to add more than a few lines. I am just recovering from the effects of the fever—it did not prove very severe in my case, nor that of any of my family. It certainly assumes a much milder form here than at Messurado.

I am happy to say that the prospects of your Colony here, in my opinion, are quite flattering; and I think you have abundant reason to prosecute the cause with increased zeal. The location has proved a very fortunate one, both as to a pleasant climate and a fertile soil. Any coloured person from the United States, of industrious habits, can do well here—and none but the indolent would be dissatisfied. Dr. Hall has prosecuted the interests of the Colony with the utmost zeal and judgment—and he deserves, I think, your most decided confidence. The course he is pursuing with the natives, I think, will ultimately incorporate them into the Colony, and this will be of infinite service to both parties.

Allow me to add one or two suggestions, which may be of service to the cause. In the first place, it is very desirable that the emigrants that are to be sent out during the infancy of the Colony, should be *select men*—men of *moral and industrious habits*, and do not let their expectations be raised too high with regard to what the Society will do for them. This is a source of endless trouble and perplexity for your agent. In the second place, you must expect to incur heavy expenses in the outset. There are a thousand unavoidable expenses here, which you cannot know unless you were present.

But if you will meet these and go on with zeal, I have no doubt if your agent lives and has health, you will be rewarded by having a

flourishing and happy Colony. I suppose Mr. Atrobe is absent. I have not forgotten my promise to send him some shells. Kind regards to all friends, especially the members of your Board. Yours with esteem,

J. LEIGHTON WILSON.

M. MOSES SHEPPARD, Baltimore.

I will be recollected by most of our readers, that the Rev. Mr. Gould, whose untiring devotion to the moral and religious culture of the coloured people of this state, had caused a large number of them, in Calvert and Anne Arundel counties, to look upon him in the light of a sinterested and judicious friend, was despatched by the Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, in December last, to Cape Palmas, having in charge a select number of emigrants, mostly from the counties named above.

The following letter will doubtless be received with much joy and gratitude by such of the coloured people as have heretofore regarded him as one among their best friends, and we cannot but indulge the hope that many of them will make speedy preparations to follow their friends to the Maryland Colony.

CAPE PALMAS, AFRICA, JAN. 28, 1835.

DEAR SIR.—It affords me much pleasure to inform you and the Board of our safe arrival at this place on the 24th inst. after a pleasant voyage of forty-one days from Baltimore, including the time occupied at Monrovia.

Myself and emigrants have landed in possession of improved health and high spirits, realizing all that could be expected.

The information that I have been able to obtain from the days' observation and otherwise, enables me to state with freedom and great satisfaction, that the prosperity of the Colony exceeds all my calculations. The Governor I find to be a man of business, and well calculated to conduct the affairs of the Colony, and I have every promise of passing a very agreeable visit at this place.

The state of affairs in the Colony is fairly represented in the report you will receive. Therefore, I shall decline all specifications, only, by request, the Governor, will state that the difficulty anticipated by yourself and the Board on account of the death of Charles,* has been settled without the least difficulty.

So far as three weeks' observation have enabled me to judge, freely and honestly say, that the location of this town is one of the most beautiful I ever saw. The lands are as good, or better than those of America. It is abundant in the products of timber and of fruit trees.

The staple commodity of the country is not positively known, but so far as observation will bear us out, I think we may place it upon cotton and rice, which, without doubt be raised in the greatest abundance.

We have oysters and fish in abundance, and we must make some arrangements to procure a seine of fifty fathom length, and from six to eight feet depth. This will supply our Colony with mackerel and other fish.

In the bush or woods, there is plenty of cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, antelopes and a species of the deer, all very fine. We have fowls, guineas, ducks, &c. and many other good things that Americans know nothing about.

When you commence your operations to collect emigrants—say—do say no more, that this is the coloured man's home—one that offers him more comfort than America. This you are authorized to say in my name, where I am, and where I am not known.

With much respect, your friend.

RICHARD B. F. GOULD.

REV. WM. MCKENNEY, Baltimore.

P. S. Our emigrants had meeting and drew up some resolutions expressing their satisfaction, but I have not time to put them in proper order, and also think it will have a better effect to send them hereafter.

We are indebted to Mr. Shepard for the following pleasing communication. One remark of the correspondent is intimately important to all who design to emigrate. We refer to his emphatic caution against the use of ardent spirits. As the older colonial settlements in Liberia were made before the commencement of the temperance reformation, the salutary regulation of a temperance pledge was not, as it is with the Maryland Colony, an original element of the colonial code of civil government. We are however gratified to learn that the first settlers have begun to form temperance societies. The February number of the Liberia Herald, contains the notice of one lately organized at Monrovia.

The American Colonization Society is now also unalterably determined to send their Colony none but such as are willing to pledge themselves to total abstinence from ardent spirits.

The rules on this subject at Cape Palmas may be learned from the second and third article of the Constitution of Maryland in Liberia, as follows:—

ART. 2. Every emigrant of full age, before he or she shall be received in Maryland in Liberia, shall read or have read to him or her this Constitution, and sign a declaration to support the same, and they shall in so doing, bind themselves to refrain from the use of ardent spirits, except in case of sickness.

ART. 3. No person shall hold any office in the said territory, who either uses ardent

* Charles was the son of King Wess Boleo—and had been sent to the Maryland State Colonization Society by his father, to receive a christian education.

spirits, with the above exception, or traffics in it; and the State Society are pledged to carry the principle of abstaining from it, and preventing a traffic in it, into the local government of the territory, and have all the powers necessary for that purpose.

Extract of a letter to Moses Sheppard, Esq. from Stephy Harper, a colored man.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, OCT. 14, 1834.

DEAR SIR,—Myself and family are well, and have met with no accident, except we lost our girl. We have our health better than we had in the United States. I should have went to Cape Palmas, but could not get the worth of my property. I arrived the 20th of February, and in August following was a voter. I am well satisfied with the land, and I want the Society to buy my property—so that I can go to Cape Palmas.

Please to get a letter from —* about my son and send it to me. I want him to come to this country as soon as he is liberated, for this is a fine country. He need not dread coming here on account of his health. One died through imprudence and drinking spirits. Tell him for God's sake to use no spirituous liquors. I want Andrew Brown, if he ever gets in the notion to come to Africa, not to stop here, but go to Cape Palmas, which is about two days sail from here. Tell Charles Barrick, and tell him to come to this country. All this country wants is industry and good management. If we had two such men as Richard Garrel and John Boon, we could live like fighting cocks.†

If you want to know any thing from me, write the questions, and I will answer. This I want published in Caroline Co.‡ No man can vote without he is worth so much property. His land must be improved, and he have a deed for it.

I hope that them that read this will always keep God before their eyes. I add no more, farewell to you all. STEPHY HARPER.

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM CAPE PALMAS.

It is all important that the information contained in the annexed despatches from Dr. Hall, and in the address of the Colonists to the coloured people of the United States, should be as widely circulated in the state as the press and verbal explanation with proper prudence can extend it. We look to the influence of the friends of this cause in the respective counties, for their zealous and circumspect aid in accomplishing this object.

[Extracts of despatches from James Hall, Esq. to J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq. dated Cape Palmas, October 15, 1834.]

In my last, per schooner Sarah and Priscilla, I informed you, that an embargo had been laid upon all our commerce by our neighbour king, and that we should soon be in want of provisions. I will briefly state the cause of this movement, on the part of his majesty. There had been a large quantity of plank stolen, belonging to Mr. Wilson; and the people of this town and Grahway, mutually accused each other of taking it. I had a talk with King Freeman upon the subject, and he agreed to send to Boleo, and examine into the business. After a few days, he came up and informed me, he had sent a man, and Boleo had examined his people's houses and found none, and that none could have gone to Grahway. A short time after, I was informed by Boleo, that the king had sent no messenger to him, and he had heard nothing about the plank. Thus stood matters when the expedition arrived. After despatching the vessel, I sent word to Boleo and Baphro, to come and receive their goods. On the morning of the day in which I expected them, King Freeman came up and complained that I had not treated him properly as head king, in not sending him word, and letting him call the others. I then told him that I could not trust him to deliver any message; that he had deceived me in his pretended communication with Boleo, and that I could not respect him as king, unless he acted like one, and punished thieving instead of fostering it; that I was sensible, if he pleased, he could at once put an end to it. At this he became enraged, and proceeded as above stated. He forbade the other kings, Boleo and Baphro, from taking any goods due for territory, or even the letters which you sent out, and allowed no one to communicate with our town.

Thus matters stood for about three weeks, and I had determined not to yield or make him any satisfaction, until he would take some measures to stop their unceasing depredations. We were almost out of rice, and had no hopes of obtaining any, except through this town; but I had concluded to put the whole Colony upon half rations, myself among the rest, and make no overtures of reconciliation, until the whole was expended: and then to demand what was due us from their people, which I knew was already in their houses, or to let some come from the neighbouring towns. I had little doubt, if left entirely to themselves, they would come forward and make honourable proposals for setting the palaver.‡ ere our rations would be entirely expended.

* We regret we cannot decypher the name of the person here mentioned. We shall forward a copy of this paper to Mr. Harper, and hope he will favour us with his friend's name more distinctly written.

† The writer seems to use this phrase facetiously in reference to good living.

‡ The editor of the Denton Advocate, Caroline Co. will please copy the above remarks and letter, and forward the paper containing them to our office.

§ This term is used technically by the natives to mean any negotiation. Eds.

In this interesting state of affairs, with savage men threatening on one hand, and starvation on the other; when we had voluntarily submitted to bear the privations and anxieties incident to our present precarious situation, solely with a view to secure our property from the unceasing depredations of the natives, I had the extreme, overwhelming mortification, to see one of our Colonists sent up to me by the king, charged with stealing cassada from their fields. His guilt was unquestionable. The king sent a message, desiring to know why I sent him to steal, that if his boys stole from me, I accused him of countenancing it, that he had a right to suppose the same of me. This entirely changed the state of affairs. The tables were completely turned, and we had nothing to do but back out. It mattered not that I offered to give him up to the king, to make him pay, or that I put him in irons, and confined him to public work. The Colonists were branded as thieves, and reduced to a level with them, and the ground that I had taken, to make the king responsible for thefts, was by this movement rendered untenable. I could, in justice, do no less than acknowledge it. Some days after this, the king came up, in order to receive his goods, presents, &c. On being told what was due, he affected to be in a great rage, and pretended that other articles, to a great amount were due, and among the rest, one puncheon of rum. I knew this was a mere sham, and only a pretext to extort something from me at this time, knowing my present necessity for provisions. I stated the matter of our purchase and the amount paid, and called evidence, reasoned, coaxed, and threatened, but all to no purpose. They well knew that this was the last time that they would have the like advantage, and they were determined to improve it. I affected at last to believe that the interpreter had misunderstood me at the time of purchase, and compromised matters.

After the palaver was fairly set, trade again commenced, and we have now on hand some hundred bushels of rice.

Nothing, however, was done respecting the thieving, until one William Davis, a brother of the king, who had been some years at Sierra Leone, came home. He is a shrewd, cunning, energetic fellow, and was very soon convinced that matters were badly managed in town, and set himself about breaking up the business. We very soon had some half dozen hoes, axes, hatchets, crows, &c. &c. returned, that had long been missing. I cannot but hope, that in a short time, we can make some permanent arrangement, that will render the property of the colonists more secure.

A short time since, I received a visit and dash* from Weah, king of Half Cavally. I endeavored to open negotiations for his territory, (which you will recollect, is excepted in our purchase, although lying within our limits,) but I found that it would not be advisable to press it at present, but wait until schools had been established at Grahway and the Cavally river, then they will see the advantage of being "America men," and eagerly come forward and give up their territory to our control. King Tom, a mighty old chief on the Cavally river, also sent me an embassy and dash. He no doubt would be glad to come in and join us, but I think it best to wait awhile, until they clearly see the advantages which the inhabitants of Cape Palmas, Grahway and Cavally enjoy, and they will be glad to have us settle among them, for no other consideration, than the establishment of schools, and a few presents to the head men. When I make any addition, I think it will be best to purchase the whole from Jarroway to the Cavally river, or even to Tabou point, and have them all come into a league, offensive and defensive, to have all matters of difference between any two towns adjusted by the agent here, in fact, to unite them under one government, and perfect that government by degrees, as they become capable of bearing it.

An incident occurred some days since, which I will trouble you with, that you may judge in some measure, of the ultimate advantage we shall be to this country, when we can with safety interfere with their private government.

They have a custom like our pious and sapient forefathers of Salem, of attributing all the great calamities of life to witchcraft, particularly all sudden deaths of the middle aged and active. In such cases, the Greengree man, Doctor, or Grand Devil, synonymous terms, is consulted, and he points out the witch or necromancer so offending. In order then to prove whether the suspected is actually guilty, he is compelled to drink large quantities of the decoction of a poisonous tree, called saucy wood. Should he survive, he is deemed innocent, but otherwise, should it prove fatal. Quite a number have been subjected to this ordeal, since our settlement here, and some have died in the most excruciating tortures. Should the culprit vomit freely, within a half hour or so, after taking it, before it has time to affect the system or influence the stomach, he experiences but little inconvenience from it. But should it remain on the stomach an hour or two, that organ, and the whole alimentary canal, become highly inflamed; constant and violent vomiting, and purging succeed, and continue until the subject is completely exhausted. And to add greatly to his misery, he is placed, at the moment of taking the decoction, under a guard of soldiers, who keep him constantly in motion, racing about on the sand beach, in the hot sun, hardly allowing him rest during his violent evacuations. When his strength begins to fail, they force him to

* This word among the natives signifies a present. Eds.

continue his movements, by sharp sticks, knives and bayonets. The poor wretch now becomes frantic, and vainly attempts revenge upon his persecutors, until completely overcome by the potency of the poison, and his excessive exertions, he sinks upon the sand, and expires in the most excruciating agonies. One of the natives, who has frequently officiated as soldier of the guard in such cases, informed me, that the torments of the victims were so great, in the last stages, that the guard were frequently obliged to go to a distance, and turn their backs that they might not see their distortions, or hear their wailings and blasphemies. Since our residence here, nine months, four or five have been subjected to this ordeal, two cases of which have terminated fatally. But a few days since, one of the head men, and one who has uniformly befriended the colony, was arraigned and found guilty of bewitching sundry members of the family of one of his rivals, and doomed to the trial of saucy wood. He had taken his first potion, before I was informed of it, and they had commenced driving him about. It had a very severe effect upon the poor fellow, but he was quite comfortable at night. But the Grand Devil, declared, that, inasmuch as it wrought thus hard with him, he must turn to, and take it again on the morrow. Being informed of this, I went down early in the morning, called a palaver, and endeavored to have the man released. But all reason, entreaties, gifts and threatenings were of no avail. They appeared to owe him a deep grudge, which nothing but his death could appease. On returning home, I was informed, that they have an ancient rule something like this:—that in case a man is condemned to drink saucy wood, that any friend of superior rank or standing, can clear him by taking him by the hand, when the potion is about to be administered; but the one so doing, takes upon himself the responsibility, and is liable either to supply his place or pay heavy damages. In this case the king wished and had attempted to clear Posso, the prisoner, but he knew the consequence would be dangerous, so great was the excitement against him. Upon hearing this, I immediately set off for the sand beach, and arrived just as they were driving off his wives and children, who had been taking their last farewell. About five hundred people were collected, and formed into a hollow square, in the midst of which was his Satanic Majesty in full panoply, just raising a two gallon pot, filled to the brim, with the poisonous decoction, to the lips of the wretched Posso; poor fellow! he was so altered from yesterday's drenching, and the dismal prospect before him, that I should not have recognised him, had he been mixed with the crowd; his countenance was despair itself. I briefly told them, that if any one had any palaver for Posso, that I would satisfy him according to our laws, and would be responsible for all that they could prove against him: then taking him by the hand, marched him off, amid the mingled shouts and execrations of his friends and persecutors. This one circumstance will demonstrate, to you the beneficial influence, we even now begin to exert among the natives, and that our hopes of overthrowing their barbarous and long established customs, are not visionary. The number that annually fall victims to the accursed machinations and blind zeal of these Greengree men, a compound of priests, doctors, and devils, is incalculable. During the nine months since our arrival, four have been killed in this way, in this one town; and within twenty miles of us, we can number ten or fifteen towns, equally large, where this business is practised to the same extent. The sacrifices of Juggernaut cannot compare with this, either with regard to the number of victims, or the horror of the sacrifice. In that case, it is a religious self immolation; in many instances, stimulated by the noblest sentiments of our nature. The victim, in fact, dies a religious martyr, and glories in his exit. But here, the innocent falls a sacrifice to vile practice and jugglery, and suffers a shockingly painful and inglorious death as a criminal, which death, is considered by these deluded people, as an indestructible proof of his guilt as a "witch man," or necromancer. This evil calls loudly for a remedy, and from the above incident, you see that a remedy is practicable, and at hand too. We might forcibly put a stop to it by legal enactments, but this is not expedient. The more judicious way to put an end to this, and the many other diabolical and cruel practices of their Greengree men, is to diffuse light and information among the majority of the people. This course is slow, but practicable and sure. Many, very many, of the more intelligent natives, already declare that they will have nothing to do with such business; but still they are over-ruled by the rabble, and cry out earnestly for more light. And to diffuse this light seasonably, the colony unaided is inadequate. We must have assistance.

Since my first acquaintance with the colony at Cape Messurado, I have been decidedly of opinion, that unless the natives of this country can be enlightened and improved; unless they can be raised to a level with the colonists, and amalgamate with them, colonization will prove a heavy curse to both parties. And, inasmuch as it does not seem immediately advantageous to the colonists to enlighten the natives, we cannot expect them to use any great exertions to do it. They have concerns of their own to attend to, and can only influence the natives by example. We must have the aid of missionaries and teachers, and of them, not a few. Independent of the welfare of the colony, I do not believe there is a place on the globe where missionary labour would yield so great a reward. The population is dense, the inhabitants peaceable, intelligent, and extreme-

ly anxious for information, and there is no bar or hindrance whatever, to the most full and ample operations of the missionary and philanthropist. The advantages that the colony and the missionary cause will mutually derive from each other, are incalculable. The missionary alone, surrounded by barbarians, totally dissimilar in every mode of action or thought, is viewed as a supernatural being, and although they may ever so much admire his precepts and desire improvement; still, so great is the distance between what they are and would be, that the task seems too great for them to undertake, their resolution is inadequate to it, and after a few ineffectual struggles, despondency and indifference succeed to hope. But here we are introducing amongst people, many of whom are already accustomed to Europeans, some of their own race, possessing the advantages of civilization, acquired even during a period of slavery and degradation. Of these advantages, I assure you, the natives are fully sensible, and they are sensible too, that the same advantages are within their reach; that the difference between them and the colonists is artificial; and that the barriers to their elevation are easily surmounted. Their ambition and perseverance are adequate to this task, and to effect it, and speedily too, they only require instruction—instruction in the most general sense of the word. To preach the christian religion to them without doing any thing more, in their present state, is to do nothing, and worse than nothing; they are unable to appreciate its excellencies, and would place it and its teachers on a level with their own long established superstitions and their Greengree men. They must, at the same time, possess the advantage of acquiring information from letters, and be permitted to peruse any branch of knowledge most agreeable to them; they must be made acquainted with the minor affairs appertaining to civilized life, ere they are called upon to change their religion, justly esteemed, both by the barbarous and civilized, the most important matter connected with their existence. They must, to a certain extent, be made acquainted with political and scientific facts, and be convinced of their errors in matters that admit of demonstration, before we demand their conviction in matters of faith. In a word, to conduct the affair of civilizing and reclaiming the savage and barbarian, it requires not only a christian and philanthropist, but men of the most profound knowledge of the human character, acquainted with the world, men of experience and extensive observation. Nor do I deem it of great importance, that such an one should be a professional man. If so, the profession of medicine would be the most desirable. Probably no man could so readily acquire the confidence, and exercise a general influence over the inhabitants of this coast, as an industrious and intelligent physician. The remarks of Dr. Phillips, of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, upon this subject, I think entitled to great weight, and ought to serve as a guide in all selections of men, for this interesting and important undertaking.

DECEMBER 29, 1834.

Many of our two acre farm lots are cleared and nearly fenced, and a more delightful section of country, you never saw. Could nine-tenths of the colonists sell their town lots, they would, and be off to-morrow for the bush. I tell you what, you must send me a painter or scribbler, to tell of matters here, and touch up our good slave-holders a bit. Could they see things as they truly are, they would give their slaves not only liberty, but their plantations, and come out here themselves. 'Tis decidedly a more delightful country, save fever, than America.

The Colonists to the People of Colour of the United States.

CAPE PALMAS, October 11, 1834.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Maryland in Liberia, held this day, to take into consideration subjects relative to its future welfare, Jacob Gross was called to the chair and Wm. Polk appointed Secretary. After some deliberation it was resolved, that a committee of five persons be chosen to make a report of the present situation of this Colony and its future prospects; to be addressed to the people of colour in the State of Maryland in the United States of America. Whereupon Jacob Gross, Wm. Polk, Chas. Scotland, Anthony Wood, and Thos. Jackson were elected to constitute said committee, and were requested to lay their report before a meeting of the citizens, to be held on Saturday the 25th instant.

At an adjourned meeting held on the 25th October, to hear the report of the committee appointed on the 11th inst. Wm. Cassell was called to the chair, and Wm. Polk appointed Secretary. All the members of the Colony were present excepting two who were indisposed and unable to attend. The report was then read as follows:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF COLOUR IN MARYLAND, U. S. AMERICA.

DEAR BRETHREN:—Agreeably to a resolution of our fellow-citizens herewith enclosed, we now endeavour to lay before you a fair and impartial statement of the actual situation of this colony; of our advantages and prospects, both temporal and spiritual.

We are aware of the great difference of opinion which exists in America with respect to colonization. We are aware of the fierce contentions between its advocates and opposers; and we are of opinion that this contention among the well meaning, is based principally upon the various and contradictory accounts concerning this country and its advantages; received on the one hand from the en-

thusiasm and visionary new comers, who write without having made themselves at all acquainted with the true state of affairs in Africa; and on the other, from the timorous, dissipated and disheartened, who long to return to their former degraded situation, and are willing to assign any reason, however, false and detrimental to their fellow citizens, rather than the true one, viz: that they are actually unfit, from want of virtue, energy and capacity, to become freemen in any country.

We judge that the time which has elapsed since our first arrival, (eight months,) has enabled us to form a pretty correct opinion of this our new colony, of the climate, and of the fitness of our government. Therefore we may safely say that we write not ignorantly. And as to the truth of our assertions we here solemnly declare, once for all, that we write in the fear of God, and are fully sensible that we stand pledged to maintain them both here and hereafter.

Of our Government. We declare that we have enjoyed (and the same is forever guaranteed to us by our Constitution) all and every civil and religious right and privilege, which we have ever known enjoyed by the white citizens of the United States, excepting the election of our chief magistrate, who is appointed by the board of managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society. All other officers are appointed or elected from the colonists. Freedom of speech and the press, election by ballot, trial by jury, the right to bear arms, and the liberty of worshipping God, agreeably to the dictates of our own consciences are rendered forever inviolate by the Constitution.

Salubrity of the climate. Every foreigner upon arriving in this country is liable to an attack of a peculiar fever, which proves more or less severe in different individuals, but is uniformly over in from ten to twenty days, so that the person can move about; but the system is more or less debilitated from one to six months: some, however, lose but a week or two from labour. What will be the average fatality of this disease ultimately, we cannot say. Of the eighteen emigrants from Baltimore, per brig Ann, we lost a child by dysentery, some weeks after the fever which probably induced it. One woman also died very suddenly, two months after recovery from her first attack, which might perhaps be attributable to the climate, although not the fever. But it ought to be remarked that we were at that time all lodged in very open, leaky houses, and the beds of the sick were almost constantly wet. This evil however need not again occur.

Independent of this fever, from which every new emigrant has long since been free, we have reason to believe this to be as healthy as any tropical climate in the world; and we can affirm from the experience of many of our number, and the observations of credible persons, that this place is decidedly more healthy than any of the windward settlements, Sierra Leone or Monrovia. Those of us who came from the low districts in Maryland believe this country far more salubrious. The weather is exceedingly pleasant, and the temperature uniform. A thermometer kept in the colony has never since our arrival been below seventy degrees, nor above eighty four.

The soil in our immediate vicinity is much better than that on the American sea-board; equal to any part of the land on the Chesapeake bay; and the farther we have penetrated into the interior it has increased in richness. We have not tried it as yet to any great extent, but the immense quantity of rice shipped from this section of the coast, is a sufficient guarantee of the richness of the soil. Nearly all the garden vegetables with which we were acquainted in America have been tried in our gardens, and been found to do well; as also small quantities of the American cotton.—The natural eatable productions of this country are plantain, banana, sweet potatoe, cassada, yams, rice, corn, pumpions, beans, peas, okra, egg plant, tomatoes, sugar cane, pawpaws, palm cabbage and palm oil. This last is no doubt one of the most valuable productions in the world. It is by most esteemed preferable to hog's lard for cooking, and produces as good a light as the fish oil, without that disagreeable smell. All the above productions can be raised in this country to any extent desirable. The animals which we found here are a fine breed of small plump neat cattle, sheep, ducks and fowls. These are all domesticated, and very abundant, and propagate much faster than in America. Wild game is also plentiful, as hogs, deer, bush cats, monkeys and a great variety of birds. We have the best of timber for building and cabinet work. There are inexhaustible quarries of good rock; and five or six hundred bushels of lime have been prepared from shells. We have erected and finished fourteen clapboarded and shingled wooden buildings; ten more are under way, two of which are of stone. We have built a wharf of stone, seventy feet by twenty six; and with pride do we add, that our little village presents an appearance which would not shame any thirty men to acknowledge it as the result of eight month's labour; either in Africa or America. And under existing circumstances, we candidly declare that we are not disposed to return to the United States.

Another interesting circumstance connected with our situation may be noticed, viz: We are surrounded by numerous tribes of the most intelligent and civilized natives on this coast. They received us with gladness and seem ardently to wish to adopt our habits and manners, and to acquire a knowledge of the arts of civilized life. From them we have received great assistance in procuring timber for the erection of our houses, and from them also

has been procured most of the vegetable food of the colony since its establishment; and both labour and provisions have been obtained for less than one half of the cost of the same in America. We have an excellent school in operation, which is not only attended by our own children, but by those of some of the principal natives in our vicinity, and as far as we can judge, they have made rapid progress.

That we may not weary your patience, or be suspected of a desire to set forth matters in too favourable a light, we have been thus brief in our statements. It will naturally be supposed, brethren, that the object of this address is to induce you to emigrate and join us. To deny this would be a gross want of candor, and not in unison with our professions at the outset. We do wish it, and we tender you both the heart and hand of good fellowship.

But here again, let us be equally candid with you. It is not every man that we could honestly advise or desire to come to this Colony. To those who are contented to live and educate their children as house servants and lackeys, we would say; stay where you are; here we have no masters to employ you. To the indolent, heedless and slothful, we would say, tarry among the flesh pots of Egypt; here we get our bread by the sweat of the brow. To drunkards and rioters, we would say; come not to us; you can never become naturalized in a land where there are no grog shops, and where temperance and order is the motto. To the timorous and suspicious, we would say, stay where you have protectors; here we protect ourselves. But the industrious, enterprising and patriotic of what occupation or profession soever; the merchant, the mechanic and farmer, (but more particularly the latter,) we would counsel, advise and entreat to come and be one with us, and assist us in this glorious enterprise, and enjoy with us that liberty to which we ever were, and the man of colour ever must be, a stranger in America. To the ministers of the gospel, both white and coloured, we would say, come to this great harvest, and diffuse amongst us and our benighted neighbours, that light of the gospel, without which liberty itself is but slavery, and freedom but perpetual bondage.

Accept brethren, our best wishes; and praying, that the Great Disposer of events will direct you to that course, which will tend to your happiness and the benefit of our race throughout the world we subscribe ourselves,

Yours, most affectionately,

JACOB GROSS,
WM. POLK,
CHAS. SCOTLAND,
ANTHONY WOOD,
THOMAS JACKSON.

The report being read, it was then moved by James M. Thomson and seconded, that the report be approved and accepted. The yeas and nays were presented as follows:

YEAS.—Jeremiah Stewart, Jas. Martin, Sam'l Wheeler, H. Duncan, Danl. Banks, Joshua Stewart, Jno. Bowen, Jas. Stewart, Henry Dennis, Eden Harding, Robt. Whitfield, Nathan Lee, Nath'l. Edmonson, Ch's. Scotland, Nath'l. Harmond, Bur. Minor, Anthony Howard, Jas. M. Thomson, Anthony Wood, Jacob Gross, Wm. Polk, Thomas Jackson.

NAYS.—Nicholas Thompson, Wm. Reynolds, Wm. Cassel.

N. B. Those who voted in the negative, declared that the statements contained in the report were true, both in spirit and letter, but they preferred returning to America—whereupon the meeting adjourned, sine die.

A true copy of the record of the proceedings.
WM. POLK, Sec'y.

The Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, have proposed to the ladies of Baltimore, to contribute to enable the Board to purchase or build a small vessel to be sent to Africa, for the use of the Colony at Cape Palmas, to bear such name in memory of the fair donors, as may be suggested or approved by them. In anticipation of the success of the proposition, the following lines have been handed to us by a friend.

There's many a bark has proudly borne
The thunder freight of war,
Whose canvass, in the sun-light worn,
Has shewed, nor rent, nor scar;
Whose banner, upon summer seas
Has hung in idle fold,
Or, answering to the whispering breeze,
Its country's glory told.

To India's far, and spicy isles,
To Europe's crowded strand,
To where the sun, unsetting, smiles
Upon an ice-bound land,
The peaceful sail of commerce wends
Its long and weary way,
Whether the frowning storm attends,
Or laughs the south wind gay.

Proud heralds of a nation's might!
Rich bearers of its gems!
They walk the seas, in robes of white,
The waves' true diadems.
Now trembling near the whirling cloud,
Earth's centre seeking now,
Secure in mast and spar, and shroud,
Safely, the deep they plough,
While warrior arms their flag outspread,
While rolls the rattling drum,
And stars and stripes are set o'er head,
And sails are sheeted home.

But not the moving battlement
That sweeps the watery plain,
Nor ship to earth's far regions sent
For trade's uncertain gain,
As bravely e'er the billows press
As shall "the craft," which bears
To Africa, on woman's heel,
Her bounty and her prayers.

L.

Colonization Aid Societies and Auxiliary Colonization Societies.

I. COLONIZATION AID SOCIETIES.

In the conflict of opinion throughout the United States in regard to the subject of slavery, or the proper and constitutional means for the removal of it and its chain of consequences, the MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY is particularly anxious that its opinions and principles should be fully and fairly understood. Proclaiming its opinion that the existence of slavery is a calamity to the white as well as the colored population, and avowing as its object the extinction of this evil within its own limits, it holds also as a *fundamental principle*, that the only constitutional, and safe, and of course the only efficient, means for the general removal of the evil throughout our country is that of *separate state action*. Jealous as the slaveholding part of our union may naturally be of any interference from without their own limits, by legislative enactment or otherwise, with their peculiar and private interests and affairs, and checked and repressed as the philanthropic interest and exertions of the non-slaveholders of the north may now be by this jealousy of the south, both may be enabled, it is believed, to unite in one object upon the principles laid down by this society. The conviction of the evils of slavery is daily gaining ground. In the mean time, distrust and jealousy are no longer possible, when each state is declared and held to be *alone* entitled to act in this important and embarrassing subject *within its own limits*; while, at the same time, full and efficient scope is given to the enlightened and philanthropic liberality of the opponents of slavery elsewhere, in giving the aid of their countenance and contributions to all those who avowedly are struggling for the *extinction of this evil*,—by helping those who, the most in accordance with their own principles, seem striving to help themselves.

With these views and opinions, the society offer the following constitution of "Colonization Aid Societies," for the adoption of those friends (beyond the limits of the state) who may approve these opinions and principles.

Constitution of the Colonization Aid Society.

Whereas, while we deeply lament the existence of slavery in any part of the American republic, we are unwilling to encroach upon the rights, or do violence to the feelings, of any of our fellow-citizens of the slave-holding states, by an interference with that species of property, which has been secured to them by law, and guaranteed by the constitution of the United States: but whereas, at the same time, we are solicitous for the extirpation of the evil, so far as we can reasonably and properly promote it; therefore,

Resolved, That we form ourselves into a society, under the name of the

COLONIZATION AID SOCIETY, for the purposes hereinafter stated, and hereby adopt the following Constitution:—

ARTICLE 1. The object of this Society shall be the collection of funds, to be appropriated at its discretion, in aid of such Colonization societies, in the slave-holding states of the union, as may apply thereto, and as may avow and prosecute the colonization plan, as a means of extirpating the institution of slavery in their respective states.

ART. 2. The payment of _____ dollar annually shall constitute an individual a member of this Society, and the payment at one time of thirty dollars, or upwards, shall constitute a member for life.

ART. 3. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice Presidents, twelve Managers, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected forthwith, and annually, hereafter, on the _____ day of _____; but if an election shall not be held at such time, the officers last chosen shall continue to hold their offices, until an election shall be made, at a meeting of the Society to be called for the purpose.

ART. 4. All the officers above mentioned, shall be, *ex officio*, members of the board of managers.

ART. 5. The board of managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society, when five shall constitute a quorum, and shall have all the powers necessary to carry into effect the objects set forth in the first article, to make by-laws for their government, and to fill vacancies in their number, or in the officers of the Society.

ART. 6. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society and of the board of managers.

ART. 7. The Recording Secretary shall keep the records of the Society, and it shall be his particular duty to keep a list of the names, residences, and amount of subscription of members. He shall also act as Secretary of the board of managers.

ART. 8. The treasurer shall keep the accounts, and take charge, subject to the regulations of the board, of the funds of the Society.

ART. 9. No article of this Constitution shall be expunged or altered, unless by consent of two-thirds of the members of the Society present, as a meeting called for the purpose. R.

¶ Editors out of this state will confer a favor by inserting the foregoing article in their papers.

Editors within the limits of this state will confer a favor, by inserting the subjoined article on Auxiliary Colonization Societies.

II. AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

We hope that few or none of our readers are unacquainted with the great objects for which the Maryland State Colonization Society was instituted, and for the promotion of which it has perseveringly laboured; but a brief explanation of those principles of its organization upon which it mainly relies for the ultimate success of its efforts may not be unacceptable.

The Society can effect but comparatively little, unless it receive,—not the approbation merely, but the active and zealous co-operation of its friends in every section of the State. Engaged as it is in an enterprise involving the most important results to the future destinies of Maryland, the Society has always been desirous that its views should be fully understood, and its principles maturely and dispassionately considered: confident that both will receive the countenance of all who have at heart the permanent prosperity of the state. But to enable the public to judge correctly, they must have information; and in no way can this be so readily imparted, as through the active exertions of efficient auxiliary societies. If these are properly instituted and supported by our friends throughout the state, we must succeed; without them, doubts and difficulties hang over our prospects. It is true that the Society also looks for aid from other states of the union, but its relations with either individuals or societies, beyond the limits of this state, are of a character essentially different from those which connect it with its *Auxiliaries*.

The by-laws of the Society especially enjoin upon, and require of the board of Managers, "to form, or cause to be formed, auxiliary societies, wherever practicable, throughout the state, upon such terms and conditions as the board may prescribe." In discharge of the duty thus assigned, the board determined, without undertaking to prescribe the terms of membership in the auxiliary societies, a matter properly belonging to the discretion of each of such societies, yet that it was proper that every member of a regular auxiliary society, contributing to its funds the sum of one dollar, (the qualification of membership in the Maryland State Society,) should be entitled to all the privileges of a member of the latter, and have a right to vote at all its meetings, held during the current year, in which such contribution was made. The only reason, in fact, for establishing auxiliary societies at all, is that by such an organization, far more aid in disseminating information, and exciting interest in its behalf, can be rendered to the cause of Colonization by the collective efforts of the members of such societies, than could be expected from the separate efforts of the scattered and isolated members of a single society in the state. These auxiliaries, however, as we before remarked, can only be established within the state, as the cardinal principle of the State Society is "Independent State Action," that is, that the people of each state, and especially of each slave-holding state, must retain the direction and control of the subject of colonization, within their own limits.

The plan which we would respectfully submit to our friends, as the one best calculated to insure the usefulness and efficiency of auxiliaries, is this:

Let such a Society be formed in every district of the state, where a sufficient number to keep up its organization can be found; and especially let a county society be established in each county, holding its meetings on some appointed day during the sessions of the courts.

Let each county society divide its county into certain convenient districts; and for every one of such districts, in which there may not be established a separate local auxiliary society, let the county society appoint a committee of two or three of its members.

Let it be understood to be the duty of these committees, and of the local auxiliaries, where such exist, to see that every citizen in each district be waited upon once in every year; that the objects and views of the State Colonization Society be explained to him, and his influence be solicited in support of the proper auxiliary.

By these means, it is believed that the auxiliary societies will soon come to embody in their ranks, by far the greater proportion of the intelligence, the wealth, and the benevolence of the state.

The Secretary of each society should carefully keep a register of the names and residence of its members, and an account of all contributions and donations made to it. Returns of these names and contributions should be regularly made to the Maryland State Society, which would thus know its friends in all parts of the state.

At the meetings of the auxiliary societies, twice a year, public addresses might be delivered, and the plan of Colonization, on the Maryland system, be explained and advocated.

Finally, at the annual meetings of the Maryland State Society, every auxiliary should appear by its delegates.

The foregoing is a brief outline of a plan, the advantages of which our space will not now allow us to enlarge upon. Many of them will, however, be obvious; and the only one which we will particularly mention, is that the State Society will become such, in fact, as well as in name, and can go on confidently and joyfully in its career of usefulness, when it shall know that it is acting in harmony with the views of its friends and supporters throughout the state.

C.

OFFICE MD. STATE COL. SOCIETY.

There is a letter at the office of the Maryland State Colonization Society, from one of the colonists at Cape Palmas, addressed to Priscilla Wheeler, Baltimore. As the residence of this person is not known, it is hoped she will hear of the letter through this notice, and send or call for it.

Colored persons disposed to emigrate to Cape Palmas, may obtain all the information they wish, by application, in person, at the office of the Maryland State Colonization Society, or, by letter, postage paid.

By order, EDWARD F. CARTER,
Clerk to the Board.